THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle

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Weekly Almanack.

March.	R. Sun. S.		Moon.	H. W.
2 Saturday,	6 35	5 50	8 21	0 38
3 Sunday,	6 33	5 51	9 22	1 3
4 Monday,	6 31	5 53	10 25	1 36
5 Tuesday,	6 29	5 54	11 30	2 6
6 Wednesday,	6 27	5 55	morn.	2 45
7 Thursday,	6 26	5 57	0 35	3 29
8 Friday,	6 24	5 58	1 39	4 21

Last Quarter, 8th. 8h. 52m. morn.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Geo. Sweeney.

Commercial Bank.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: James Whitney.

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: G. T. Ray.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Wm. Walker.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Canada.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PIRATICAL STEAM BOAT CAROLINE!!

On Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1838, a numerous and highly respectable party met together at the City Hotel, Toronto, to celebrated the anniversary of the above event. Dr. Rolph, of Ancaster, was unanimously called to the Chair, and Capt. Nicholls to the Vice Chair. The following toasts were given in succession.

The Queen, 4 times 4-Song. *God save the Queen.*

The Chairman, in asking for a full bumper for the next toast, addressed the company nearly as follows:

Gentlemen.—The purport of our meeting this evening around the festive board, is to keep alive in the hearts of our grateful country, the gallantry intrepidity, and success which attended the gallant band, who left their comfortable homes and firesides when the integrity of the empire was menaced by a leagued band of ruffian rebels and murderous pirates who had taken a position on Navy Island, with a view to prevent the subjugation of this Province, by such a miscreant horde. On the 29th of December, 1837, a day ever gratefully to be remembered by the Loyalists of Upper Canada, it was determined that a Steamboat which had been running from the shores of a *professedly friendly power*, to carry weapons of destruction to the ferocious and merciless monsters, who were confederated together to ravage this Province, lay waste our dwellings, murder our fellow subjects, and supplant our national banner with a flag which we abhor, should meet with that destruction which the laws of all nations have justly awarded to vessels engaged in piratical enterprise. Undismayed by the perils of the exploit—the rapidity of the current—the darkness of the night—the inclemency of the season—the difficulty of the navigation, a band of forty five men under gallant and experienced officers, went forward to seize on the vessel, and hurl it to the yawning gulf below—United, fearless, resolute, and determined, like British sailors, with stalwart arms and stout hearts, they accomplished their fearful and perilous undertaking in a manner which made the pirates quake, and caused the ravenous yahoos, who urged them on, to set up such a hideous howl along the frontier as clearly proved how much they suffered from the gallant achievement. It seems, gentlemen that General Scott has lately told the pirates at Detroit, that the American Government has demanded reparation for this act,—this first and most glorious chastisement of piracy! Unparalled insolence! Matchless effrontery! Reparation, forsooth! What when the whole scum of the United States were confederated together to carry war into our peaceful territory,—when our Province was turned into one vast camp to defend ourselves against the diabolical wretches who had gutted every arsenal from Michigan to Maine, for the unhallowed purpose of murdering us and rooting out the British name from the American continent—when island after island, belonging to Great Britain, was forcibly taken possession of and occupied by these infuriated miscreants—when armed schooners came to batter down our towns and destroy our villages—when our steamboats, employed in the usual and peaceful pursuits of commerce, were burnt by armed banditti—when, in fine, day after day, some daring and infamous act of aggression was directed against us, and carried into execution from a country professing to be bound by obligations of peace and amity to us! Was any thing ever heard of so audaciously insolent, so flagrantly unjust and wicked? Reparation, indeed! And do they imagine that the immolation of our fellow subjects by these unprovoked savages, who have been fed, sustained, cheered on, and encouraged by the speeches and money of American citizens, by the public press, by the connivance or inefficiency of the public authorities—aye, and I firmly believe, indirectly by the government itself, who were as desirous to recognize the independence of Canada, as they were that of Texas is to be unnoticed by Great Britain? (Loud Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have been told, usque ad nauseam, and peace would be soon restored on the frontier, that those great philanthropists, the Yankee Cowards, who have been to visit the prisons, to see their charming proteges are well taken care of begin "to guess that it is about time to quit." But no, whilst assassins are sworn in at their vampire lodges, and the plunder of the country is held up to their gloating eyes, we shall still be subject to all the mischiefs of their "sympathy," and all the curses of their "patriotism." It was similar men who hastened on the French Revolution, that concatenation of villainy and fell destruction, which stands unparalleled in the history of the world, and from the effects of which, although nearly half a century has passed away, the world has not yet recovered. Instead of granting reparation for the Caroline, let Great Britain demand from America and if necessary, with the whole thunder of her artillery, every fraction of expense she has been put to since the fortification of Navy Island by the cannon belonging to the United States Government for the purpose of carrying on war against a British Colony. Had the immortal Canning but been spared to us, would he have consented to this mean truckling to the American mob governed Government? No Beset, even with revolution, there was a time when British statesmen, competent to stay the ruin, were forthcoming, and when their energies and perseverance rose superior to every emergency:—when thrones and dynasties were tottering to their fall, and order seemed about to be banished from Europe, as it now threatens to be from America, then it was the transcendent genius of a Pitt burst upon the world, and that a constellation of lesser lights illuminated the agitated horizon. In the keeping of Heaven, and aided by the sagacity of the great men of that eventful period, even revolution amid all its heavings, never once assailed the solid rock of truth for which Britain contended. Her principles being based on the test of well tried experience, physical force rolled innocuous at her feet. And is she not to check the unbridled fury of the pirates who come reeking from the shambles, bound by mystic ties and horrid oaths to slake their thirst for slaughter in the life blood of our best and dearest fellow subjects! Is she not bound to screen us from wretches who hate us with unextinguishable hatred, only because we are proud of being Britons, and who have sworn to exterminate us by secret murder and open invasion as best may suit their turn! Well, then, gentlemen, seeing how long and how severely we have suffered from these ruthless barbarous, remorseless, and bloody villians, I am sure you will join heart and soul with me in drinking—

"Commodore Drew—Captain Elmsley—their gallant coadjutors and the valiant crew, who sent the Caroline in flames from Schlosser over the Falls on the night of the 29th December, 1837."

Nothing could exceed the rapturous, protracted, and renewed bursts of acclamation which followed this toast. And after the Song of "*When Vulcan forged the bolts of Jove!*" the Honorable Mr. Elmsley rose to reply. On rising he was greeted with a burst of applause, which having subsided, he spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, it affords me the greatest gratification to find, that the conduct of Commodore Drew and those who acted with him, on this day twelve months, in giving the first curb to that piracy which then threatened to visit us with blood and flame, has been received by so respectable a company as the present, with such enthusiastic and overwhelming approbation. It is, however, but due to that brave and gallant band of militiamen, who were then assembled on the frontier, to the number of 4000 men, to proclaim to the world that they were all equally ready, and intensely anxious to share our fate, and join our expedition. When the boats pushed off from the shore, the disappointment they felt was excessive, and I feel it therefore my duty to say that they are quite as much entitled to the thanks of their fellow subjects, as the 45 who actually took part in the transaction. The Chairman in his usual eloquent and felicitous manner has brought the scene before our eyes, and a striking scene it was. Men crowding to embark in small boats at midnight near the rapid current of a river, which led to a terrific fall; in front of an island of small extent, occupied by many hundred pirates, and supplied with artillery; with the determination of destroying a boat which had been conveying provisions and stores to these brigands from the opposite "friendly" frontier, then moored and lashed to their wharves, and which might have had equally as large, as she had but small force to protect her. After a desperate engagement of some minutes, SHE WAS FIRED, AND RODE UPON THE WATERS, A BLAZING BEACON OF INFAMY, UNTIL SHE SUNK INTO THE ABYSS BENEATH.—(Loud cheers.)—Gentlemen, I glory in having been one of those who destroyed this boat, which had been employed by a people who was bound to prevent these incursions into our territory, with the view of overwhelming us in utter destruction and in blood. (cheers) and notwithstanding the neighbouring shores teem and are so prolific with skulking assassins and pirates, I have the satisfaction to know how highly our conduct is appreciated by our fellow subjects, whose love of order, submission to the laws, loyalty to their Sovereign, and sense of justice, renders their good opinion a matter of the utmost consequence and the most gratifying reward.—(Loud cheers.)

"Sir George Arthur."—4 times 4, and much cheering.—Song.—*Britons strike home.*

"Sir John Colborne."—4 times 4—Song,—*He was famed for deeds of arms.*

"Hon. Col. Sir Allan Napier McNab—3 times 3—loud cheering—Song.—*A Highland lad my love was born.*

"Col. Cameron and the gallant Militia who defended the Niagara frontier last year,"—3 times 3—Song—*Up and waur them a Willie.*

The Chairman then begged the company to fill a full and flowing bumper, to drink the health of one of the best and bravest men in the province, one who had suffered more severely than any other for defending it, and one who was still menaced by the assassins with their yankee bowie knives, and for whom they have offered a reward that he may be brought to them dead or alive. Gentlemen,—he is too precious to be parted with, and in the same proportion as he is hated by these enemies of God and man—these contemners of all laws human and divine—these foul, obscene and disgusting harpies, is he loved and cherished by us:—I give you,—

"That brave, fearless, noble minded Englishman, Colonel Prince,"—Loud and long continued applause and 3 cheers more.—Song,—*He was a fine old English Gentleman.*

The Chairman next gave—

"The memory of the late worthy Capt. Usher, and those other brave heroes who lost their lives in defending the integrity of the empire and our soil from the pollution of those marauding murderers who dared to invade it."—Drank in solemn silence.

"The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. George Canning, that transcendent British statesman who first penetrated through the design of the Americans, and pronounced them mean, perfidious, and treacherous."—Vociferous cheering.

The Chairman then rose and said:—Seeing a gentleman present formerly connected with the Corporation of this City and who had in that capacity greatly distinguished himself by his zeal in defending British institutions, and causing those Muncipal improvements so visible in Toronto; and above all, for having moved and carried the expunging from the Council books the resolutions passed by the former Council in favour of Hume's treasonable letter to the wretch Mackenzie—he had no doubt the company would cordially join with him in drinking.—

"Dr. King and the Council of the City of Toronto"—3 times 3, and great cheering:

Dr. King returned thanks in a very able manner, assuring the company, that in defence of the institutions of the country, and in the developement of its resources, and the furtherance of all improvements, he would ever most strenuously exert himself: he concluded by proposing the health of the Chairman, which was drank amid every demonstration of applause. After he had returned thanks the Honorable Mr. Elmsly proposed the health of Milesius, whom he described as poet, statesman, and scholar of a superior character; it was received with great applause. The health of the Croupier having been given and received with every demonstration of regard, the company separated highly delighted with the hilarity, sociality, and patriotism which prevailed.

Toronto, February 1st.

Reply of His Excellency Sir George Arthur to the Sandwich Address before published in the *Patriot*:

Gentlemen.—I thank you for your loyal Address which I received whilst on my journey, and for the kind and flattering reception I met with on my arrival on the Western Frontier.

Your fervent declarations of attachment and devotion to the service of your Sovereign, are peculiarly gratifying; and I shall, with great satisfaction make use of the renewed opportunity they afford me of assuring Her Most Gracious Majesty of the unshaken affection of Her brave Upper Canadian subjects.

The provocations you have endured from a wicked and licentious portion of the citizens of the neighbouring Republic are great beyond expression: I have deeply sympathised with you under them, and I feel for the dangers and the sufferings to which you have been exposed.

There is nothing more harrassing than incessant watchings by day and by night; nor more wearing to the spirits than the continued apprehension that at any moment, during a course of many months, your dwellings were in danger of becoming the prey of lawless gangs of ruffians, who, with extensive means, continually menaced your destruction.

I have observed with pain, and with indignation, that your once peaceful and happy District has become the scene of invasion and murder; of foreign violence and foreign treachery; and whilst I admired the constancy and resolution with which you so long prepared to defend your families and your properties, I could not but feel that the conflict was the more unendurable from the fact, that an asylum was afforded to your rapacious invaders in the bosom of a foreign Country, whose Government was at peace with your own.

I know that you fixed your abode upon the confines of the powerful empire to which you belong, trusting that you were safe under its protection, and expecting you might reap the fruits of your industry with as much security on the banks of the Detroit, as in the heart of England. I also know it to be the solemn duty, alike of the Imperial and Provincial Government, to protect your persons, your properties, and your laws, and to vindicate your wrongs from what quarter soever they may be inflicted.

I therefore can readily enter into your feelings of excessive exasperation, and cannot but lament that there should be so much reason for entertaining them. But the greater the abhorrence with which you view these repeated infractions of every moral, religious, and national obligation, on the part of the population of the neighbouring Republic, the more apparent must it be to you, that the very contrary course is prescribed to you by your duty, your interest, and your honour. Were you to commence that system of aggression and lawless interference which you so pointedly and justly condemn in others, you would descend from the high ground which you already occupy, and lose the moral superiority which, when once deprived of it, you could never recover.

If American citizens violate the laws of your country and their own, the wrong is not to be remedied by an equal violation on your part. On the contrary, if you follow the example which you and the whole civilized world reprobate, you at once take redress into your own hands, you constitute yourselves the judges in your own case, you embarrass the local Executive, and deprive Her Majesty's Government of the strongest arguments which it can use in enforcing the justice of your cause.

I therefore trust that you will not deem it too great a sacrifice to the best interests of the Empire still to stand on the defensive, and to use every effort in preventing your justly excited indignation from betraying you into any violation of British or American law, or the usages of Nations.

I have faithfully apprised Her Majesty's Government of every circumstance connected with the events in which the Inhabitants of the Western District have so signally participated and suffered. The solicitude of the Queen's Ministers has been intense, and their determination to maintain the integrity of the Empire is strong beyond expression.

You have seen the extended scale upon which the Commander of the Forces suddenly called into action the Military resources of the Country, and the readiness with which, without any regard to responsibility, this Government placed the Militia of the Province at His Excellency's disposal.

Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has represented to the American Government, in the most urgent manner, the necessity of some speedy and energetic exertion on their part, to restrain the aggression of their lawless people; and I feel confident, to borrow Mr. Fox's emphatic language, in a Despatch I have recently received from him, that "we may all rest secure in the heartfelt and "proud conviction, that the whole strength of the "British Empire will be exerted, when necessary, "to guard, or to avenge the attached and faithful "Subjects of her Majesty in North America."

Under all these considerations, I feel that I may confidently expect you to support me in my earnest endeavours to discharge my duty towards my Sovereign, the Empire, and yourselves,—to temper your devoted and impetuous gallantry with forbearance and respect for the laws,—to leave the infliction of righteous retribution to the constituted authorities of the land—and to recollect, that the strength of a mighty nation, when tardily roused, and directed by justice, is then most irresistible in its effects.

George Arthur.

STATE OF MAINE.

The following Resolutions were passed in the Legislature of the State of Maine on Monday the 18th February.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested forthwith to communicate to the President of the United States, the measures recently adopted by Maine, in relation to the trespassers on the public lands of the State; and also copies of the correspondence between the Governor of New Brunswick and the Governor of Maine, in relation thereto, together with any information he may possess on the subject; and to request the aid of the General Government in support of the rights of Maine.

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this State demand that a sufficient military force be at once stationed on the Restook and on the St. John if practicable, at such points as may be best adapted to the object, to prevent further depredations on the public lands, and to protect and preserve the timber already cut by trespassers, and to prevent its removal without the limits of the State.

Resolved, That $800,000 be and hereby is appropriated to enable the Executive to carry out the purposes of the foregoing Resolve, and the resolve passed Jan. 24, 1839, and that the Governor be and hereby is authorised to draw the same as it may be needed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Since my last communication to you on the subject of the trespassers on the Public lands, there has been forwarded to me a proclamation purporting to have been issued by the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, which I deem it my duty to communicate to you, with a statement of my proceedings thereon.

By this proclamation it seems that while the Governor disavows any authority from his government to seize the Land Agent, he yet speaks of the attempt of the civil authorities of Maine to drive a band of armed trespassers from our public lands, as "an outrage" and as an invasion of the territory of the Province of New Brunswick, and avows the fact of having ordered "a sufficient militia force" to repair to the place where our Land Agent and party are endeavouring to execute your resolve of the 24th Jan. and repel what he thus regards as an invasion of New Brunswick.

Immediately on the receipt of this extraordinary document, I took measures to hasten the departure of the reinforcement of the Land Agent's party understood to be assembled at Bangor awaiting orders, and numbering between 4 and 500 men, and also issued an order to Major General Hodgson of the 3d division, to despatch 1000 men by draught or otherwise, properly officered and equipped; who were to rendezvous at Bangor, and thence to proceed at the earliest possible moment to the place occupied by the Land Agents party, on or near the Restook, thence to render such aid as would enable the Land Agent to carry into effect the Resolve of 24th January.

I also despatched a special messenger to Major General Kirby of the United States Artillery, commanding at Houlton, informing him of the fact, and asking his co-operation with the troops under his command, with the forces of this State, in repelling an invasion of our territory, and sustaining our citizens in the lawful and authorized protection they are endeavouring to extend over a portion of this

If these proceedings on my part, meet the approbation of the Legislature, and an appropriation be made for the purpose, I shall feel it my duty forthwith to order a draft of the Militia of at least 10,000 men, who will hold themselves in instant readiness to march to the frontier if required.

I have not called on the President of the United states for aid in repelling the invasion of our territory by foreign troops, deeming it proper to postpone that step until the return of Colonel Rogers from his special mission to Fredericton, or at least till some information be received from him, which will probably be as early as the 20th or 21st. If however you should think otherwise, and that no delay should be allowed for that purpose, an intimation to that effect will be promptly obeyed.

If I have not entirely misconceived the circumstances of the case presented for your consideration, it is one calculated to create the deepest feeling in the breasts of our citizens and calls for the most prompt and determined action on the part of this Government. What is the cause? You are informed that a large number of armed and desperate men from a neighbouring province, forced themselves into the territory of this State, with the fixed purpose of cutting a vast amount of timber, and of resisting even unto blood any attempts to arrest them in the prosecution of their unhallowed object.—Deeming it your duty to make an effort to protect the interests of those who had confided them to your care, you instructed the Land Agent to proceed to the scene of devastation and plunder, with a sufficient force to arrest those who were engaged in it, to break up their daring and wicked enterprise.—While in the act of executing this order, the Land Agent was seized, transported beyond the bounds of the State, and finally carried *upon a sled*, like a felon, and under the guard of provincial troops, to the capital of New-Brunswick for trial. Could a greater indignity be offered to any people having a particle of sensibility to its rights and honour, or to the sacredness of the personal liberty of its citizens. It is true that the Governor denies that the original seizure was by authority. But at Woodstock *the Magistrates* took cognizance of the affair—sanctioned the proceedings by issuing a warrant, (acting undoubtedly under the authority of the Proclamation,) and sending our citizens under an ignominious escort to Fredericton. Really if there be any apology or justification for this treatment of our citizens, it is not found in any code of international honour or comity with which I have been acquainted. Not only this, but it seems a military force is sent into a part of the territory of this State to expel from it a civil force sent there by this Government for the protection of its property. How long are we thus to be trampled upon—our rights and claims invaded—our power contemned—and the State degraded? If there ever was a time when the spirit of independence and self respect should assert itself, that time is the present. We cannot tamely submit to be driven from our territory while engaged in the civil employment of looking after and protecting our property, without incurring a large measure of ignominy and disgrace.

No palliating circumstances for this outrage can be found in even a pretence that the place where it was committed is within the concurrent jurisdiction of the two governments, much less that the British government have held exclusive jurisdiction. Lands even higher up and beyond this, were surrendered and granted by Massachusetts 30 years ago, and Massachusetts and Maine have long been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber upon these lands, without being to my knowledge, molested from any quarter, to say nothing of the sale and actual occupation of the land itself. It must be gratifying to all who have a true sense of the power and interests of the State, to perceive, that, upon this subject, the din of party warfare is hushed, and that a unanimity has prevailed, alike honourable & patriotic. No interruption to this commendable spirit, I trust will be suffered. Union and good feeling, no less than prudence and energy are absolutely necessary in this extraordinary emergency.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, Feb. 18, 1839.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received a communication from the Lt Governor of N. Brunswick, in which he sets up an alleged agreement that the British Government shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the disputed territory, until the question be settled, and informs us that he is instructed not to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction. He entreats us to withdraw the Land Agents party, and adds that he has directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authorities and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

In regard to all this, I have only to say, that, for one, I see no reason to doubt the entire correctness of the course we have thus far pursued, and with the blessing of God, I trust we shall persevere.

No such agreement as that alluded to by the Lt. Governor can be recognized by us, and it is an entire misapprehension, to say the least of it, that such an agreement has ever been made.

The letter having been written before Mr. M'Intyre reached Fredericton, no official communication is made as to the course intended to be pursued in regard to him and those arrested with him.—I learn however, indirectly that they are to be retained.

I am informed that the Land Agent's party have stationed themselves for the present at the termination of the Restook Road. While there, Mr. M'Lauchlan, the Provincial Land Agent, presented himself and in the name of her Majesty, warned our party to disperse. Mr. M'Lauchlan and his two Assistants were thereupon taken into custody, and the Land Agent and one Assistant immediately sent to Bangor, where they are now detained.

Copies of the Proclamation and letter of the Lt. Governor of New-Brunswick, are herewith communicated.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

[Copy of Sir John Harvey's letter to the Governor of Maine.]

Government House, Fredericton, N. B. February 13, 1839.

Sir,—I have just learned with the utmost surprise and regret, that without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two General Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England until that claim be determined.

It has been my duty on more than one occasion, to apprise the Executive Government of Maine that my instructions do not permit me to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction, until the question of right shall have been finally decided in discussion betwixt the two General Governments.

With the knowledge of these instructions, thus explicitly made known, I cannot but repeat the expression of the deep regret which I feel, that instead of seeking the recall or modification through the Presidential Government, the State of Maine should thus have forced upon a subordinate officer, the alternative of either failing in his duty by abstaining from the fulfilment of the commands of his Sovereign, or, by acting up to them, placing the two countries in a state of border collision, if not the two nations in immediate and active hostilities.

Such, nevertheless, is the position in which I find myself placed by this overt act on the part of the State of Maine,—one from which I do not hesitate in entreating Your Excellency to relieve me, by ordering the immediate recall of a force whose presence within the territory as claimed by England, it is contrary to my instructions to permit, and it is proper that I should acquaint Your Excellency that I have directed a strong force of H. Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authority and to protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

With regard to any plea for these proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, connected with timber spoliations, I have to inform Your Excellency that I have given directions for a Boom to be placed across the mouth of the Restook, where the seizing officer, protected by a sufficient guard, will be able to prevent the passage of any timber into the Saint John in the Spring, or to seize it and expose it for sale for the benefit of the Disputed Territory Fund.

Similar precaution will be adopted with regard to any timber cut upon the Upper St. John or the tributary streams falling into it.

Anxiously waiting Your Excellency's reply to this communication, I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

J. HARVEY.

Governor Fairfield on Sunday issued orders calling out 1000 men from the Eastern Division of the Militia of this State.

A Volunteer corps of 50 men left this town on Sunday forenoon, under the command of Captain John Ford, an energetic and efficient man.

Augusta Journal, Feb. 19.

BANGOR, Feb. 17, 1839.

Maj. Gen. ISAAC HODSDON, of the 3d Division of the Militia of Maine, has been ordered by the Commander in Chief, to detach one thousand men from the Division under his command, and proceed at the earliest possible moment to the place occupied by the force under command of the Land Agent, to aid him in carrying into effect the resolve of the 24th of January, in relation to the trespassers on the public lands.

Gen. Hodsdon with a promptness that deserves all praise, has issued his orders for the troops to be at Bangor, the place of rendezvous, in readiness to march on Wednesday morning, at o'clock.

Each man detached has, by law, 24 hours in which to obey the summons, or supply his place with a substitute. The Independent Companies of this city are ordered out entire.

Gen. Hodsdon has also given notice to the Selectmen of the several towns in this country, that the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Privates having been ordered into actual service by the Commander-in-Chief, they will cause said detachments to be attended on their march with suitable rations, camp utensils and equipage for their use, until they shall be notified by the Commanding Officer of the detachment to desist.

Capture of Mr. McLauchlan, the Warden of the Disputed Territory.

Mr. McLauchlan, the Warden of the Public Lands in New Brunswick, and Capt. Tibbetts, of the Tobique settlement, have just been brought into the city prisoners.

We learn from a gentleman who has had an interview with Mr. McL. that he states that he had been looking after trespassers on the Madawaska settlement, and on his return to the mouth of the Aroostook, he first learnt what had taken place there, and he there met a message from Sir John Harvey, directing him to make inquiry into the proceedings on or near the Aroostook, and report to him—that he immediately went up the Aroostook in company with Capt. Tibbetts, to see what was going on, and to have an interview with the commander of the American force, which he was informed was about 500 strong, and to learn what their intentions were. He did not entertain the slightest apprehension of being detained a prisoner, as his object was, if possible, to reconcile past differences, and bring about a good understanding.

With these views he proceeded up the river until he fell in with Capt. Rines and then made known his business. Capt. Rines after consultation with his officers informed him that by way of reprisal for Mr. McIntire, he must make him a prisoner, and he must immediately leave for Bangor, which he did on Friday afternoon. Mr. McLauchlan further states, that there was no armed force at the mouth of the Aroostook, or near there, when he left, and the only force that had been assembled there was about thirty trespassers which had been driven down the Aroostook,—and that the civil authorities or the settlers at the Tobique settlement had nothing to do with this outbreak.

We further learn that Mr. English of Woodstock has just passed through this city on his way to Augusta, by express, with despatches from Sir John Harvey to Gov. Fairfield,—and we understand that he reports that no troops had arrived at Woodstock before he left, and the reports current here day before yesterday that 175 men and 25 Indians had left Woodstock for the Aroostook was without foundation, and there had no force mustered on the St. John or in any place, excepting a few trespassers who were driven out from the Aroostook.

We further learn that Col. Webster has again been arrested at Woodstock and carried to Fredericton.

The Editor of the Maumee Express reads his neighbours a pleasant, practical Lecture upon the Canada war, from which we made the following extract:—

"Friends and fellow citizens—Keep cool and don't make fools of yourselves in the Canada business. Stay at home—mind your own affairs—keep your money—don't tear you shirts, nor hurrah before you get out of the woods. Form as many secret societies as you please, practice your winks, nods and grips as you please, but don't get drunk—don't pledge yourselves—don't trust yourselves on British ground. They handle guns very carelessly on the other side of the boundary. Them Britishers always shut up their eyes before they shoot, and there is no knowing what they may do, if they should get shooting bullets. It's perfect folly to get in the way of a gun in careless hands—so keep shady—don't join the "*hunters*," don't go wandering off away from home, "*about your business*," don't "*have as good a right to be in one place as another.*" If you want to look mysterious, look so at your wife; if you want to shake your head, shake it at your children. Do business on your own capital—pay a sufficient respect to the soundness of your skin—take a newspaper and pay for it, and you can learn all about these matters as well as if you were on the ground."

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following as the text of the treaty recently concluded between England and Turkey:—

"Art. 1. All the privileges granted by existing treaties to British subjects and vessels are to be maintained in full vigour, unless modified by the present treaty, and they are to have the same advantages as those actually enjoyed or to be enjoyed by the subjects and vessels of any other nations.

"2. Permission is granted to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty to rent and purchase in all parts of the Ottoman empire, without exception, the raw and manufactured products of the country, and to export them without payment of any duty; since the Porte declares that it abolishes spontaneously all the monopolies that weigh upon the produce of agriculture and other objects, with the exception of those already formed out by the government. In order that this arrangement shall not be violated or in any manner eluded, the Ottoman Porte obliges itself to make this regulation compulsory on all public functionaries under severe penalties; and in the event of a British subject being injured in his rights by a functionary of the Porte, this power undertakes to make him the reparation due.

"3. On their side British merchants are bound to pay the same taxes as Turkish subjects upon all purchases and sales of objects intended for internal consumption.

"4. Every British merchant or his commissioner shall have the faculty of transporting the goods which he shall wish to export to the place he shall judge most fit, without being obliged to pay the duties, except at the moment of exportation.

"5. The authorisation for the passage of English vessels through the Dardanelles and into the Black Sea shall be granted in such a manner that these vessels shall obtain every facility and shall experience no damage.

"6. These arrangements shall receive the assent of the Porte in all the parts of its empire, in Europe and Asia, as well as in the governments of Africa and Egypt.

"7. The Porte declares that it is ready to grant freedom of trade in its states to any other power according to the principles of this treaty.

"8. To obviate all mistakes and all loss of time which might be caused by the regulating of the prices of goods imported by British merchants into the states of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom establishment between the two countries, the two powers are to name every ten years commissioners for fixing the tariff."

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

The following article is from the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday:—

"Austria has just concluded a treaty of commerce with England. Old habits of friendship exist between the countries. Since the reign of Louis XIV. England has almost always been the ally of Austria, and in the time of Napoleon England supported and encouraged Austria in its struggles against France. In the intervals of peace the good understanding between England and Austria became interrupted. Little congeniality exists between the governments or the tastes of the two people; but no sooner does war begin once more to menace than the bonds of alliance are again re-knit, and political interest stifles petty antipathies and petty quarrels. When at peace the English Whig or Tory is fond of making game of Austria, its inquisitorial police, its close and solemn government, its small taste for intellectual or literary pursuits. After all, it is one of the conditions of political friendship to have the freedom of raillery, and even slight malevolence of tongue. And no sooner does a crisis appear probable than the two countries hasten to consolidate their friendship by new treaties. During the course of their never long-during alliance Austria and England have always had the same enemies. France used to be their common adversary, and now Russia has become so.

"The third and fourth articles of the treaty of commerce lately signed by these powers demand peculiar attention. The Danube may be divided into two streams, one above, one below the cataracts, which interrupt all navigation. Now, Austria has no port below the cataracts. Aschova itself, a small place, is above the falls. The 4th article speaks of the ports of the Danube to Galatz inclusively, which means that the Moldavian and Wallachian ports of Giourgewo, Brahilow, and Galatz are assimilated to Austrian ports. It means that the commerce of these ports carried on by Austrian